FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL, IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

Husak Talks to Participants

LD121733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today in Prague castle met participants in the conference of secretaries of Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions, which ended in Prague today.

Present were Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting were representatives of the BCP, the Communist Party of Cuba, the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, the MSZMP, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, [MPRP], the SED, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, and the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, informed Comrade Gustav Husak on the course and results of the conference.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the participants of the meeting on the tasks being solved at the present time by the CPCZ. He recalled that the party attaches fundamental importance to the mobilization of workers in the struggle to avert the threat of war and strengthen peace in the world. It sees in the alliance and fraternal cooperation of the states of the socialist community the main guarantee of a secure and peaceful life for our nations. In this connection Comrade Gustav Husak highly praised the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the views full of initiative voiced by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, which represent a realistic path toward solving current international problems, ending the arms race, and making the world situation healthy.

Comrade Gustav Husak also emphasized the importance of the fraternal parties of socialist states as an effective tool for the exchange of experiences and the coordination of a joint approach. He emphasized that in the current conditions of heightened international tension in particular, the importance of the activation of their international and ideological efforts in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for peace and progress in the world, comes to the fore.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to say that even though the tactics and methods of imperialism can change, its basis and aims do not change. The representatives of imperialist forces, in particular of the current U.S. Administration, speak more about peace today, but it is not a matter of a change in policy but an attempt to fool the internatonal public.

In spite of all the so-called peace declarations, the United States and NATO press on with their militaristic policy -- deployment of first-strike nuclear weapons in West Europe -- pushing through their hegemonist aims. In this situation the importance grows of unity and joint action among fraternal parties, as well as among socialist countries, since this multiplies our joint forces, increases the effectivity of our policy, reliably ensures the security of our countries, and contributes to reinforcing the positions of real socialism in the world.

Comrade Gustav Husak in this connection highly praised the results of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow, and said that Czechoslovakia would consistently participate in their implementation. He expressed the conviction that by joint effort the parties and the peoples of the fraternal countries will succeed in mastering tasks and problems which must be dealt with today, and that they will achieve new successes which will prove even more convincingly the historical advantages of socialism.

Comrade Gustav Husak wished those present further success in their activity.

In conclusion of the cordial discussion, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the importance of unanimously adopting the conclusions of the meeting and their consistent implementation. He expressed thanks on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal parties the CPCZ Central Committee for arranging the meeting.

Today's final session of the meeting of the secretaries of Central Committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries to discuss international and ideological issues in Prague was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The session was addressed by Damdingiyn Gombojav, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the MPRP Central Committee; Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and Secretariat of the RCP Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Boris Stukalin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and a head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretariat of the SED Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting then unanimously adopted a communique which will be issued tomorrow.

Conference Ends 12 July

AU121951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 12/7/1984 -- The meeting of secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs and of Central Committees of Communist and worker parties in some socialist countries concluded its proceedings in Prague on July 12.

The RCP was represented to the meeting by Ion Stoian and Petru Enache, alternate members of the Executive Political Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP.

The same day, the representatives of the parties participating in the meeting were received by Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Warm greetings and best wishes of good health and success were conveyed to the Czechoslovak president on behalf of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of welfare and happiness for the friendly Czechoslovak people.

On thanking, Gustav Husak requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed friendly warm greetings and best wishes of success and the Romanian people the wish to score further achievements in socialist construction, as well as wishes of prosperity and happiness.

Communique Issued

LD131942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Prague, 13 Jul (ADN) -- The following communique has been published on the consultation of the secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries:

On 11-12 July 1984 in Prague a routine consultation of the secretaries for international and ideological issues of the Central Committees of the fraternal socialist countries took place. It was attended by:

From the BCP: Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee; Stoyan Mikhailov, secretary of the Central Committee. From the MSZMP: Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Communist Party of Vietnam: Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee. From the SED: Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. From the Communist Party of Cuba: Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee. From the PZPR: Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Damdingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Gelegiyn Ad'yaa, secretary of the Central Committee. From the Lao People's Revolutionary Party: Saman Vignaket, secretary of the Central Committee. From the RCP: Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. From the CPSU: Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee. From the CPCZ: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The meeting was also attended by department chiefs and deputy chiefs as well as by officials of the central committees of fraternal parties.

Those attending the meeting exchanged views on the present world situation and on ideological work. They noted that the dangers to peace have grown owing to the course pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, toward confrontation, military superiority, violation of the independence and sovereignty of states, expansionism, and diktat. One of the most important causes of the growth in the danger of war is the escalation of the arms race by these circles. An especially dangerous phase of the arms race was ushered in by the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in some NATO countries. This forced the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states to take a number of countermeasures.

The aggressive course of imperialism fills the peoples with deep concern and provokes the growing resistance of the peace movement and of all those social movements and statesmen who are conscious of their responsibility for the future.

In view of the condemntation of their course of confrontation and arms buildup, the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are trying to draw a veil over the true content of their policy. Their talk of peace, however, does nothing to change the essence of their position. As they themselves say, they continue to strive to gain military superiority and to solve international problems by the use and threat of force. This increases the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Recently the U.S. Administration has been stepping up its moves toward the militarization of space. Such an expansion of the arms race would increase the danger of a nuclear conflict even more and make it extraordinarily difficult to reach agreements on the limitation of the arms race. Those attending the meeting stressed the significance of the proposal of the Soviet Union that negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space be begun immediately, and express their full support for this proposal.

The realistic peace program jointly worked out by the socialist countries points the way out of the tense situation brought about by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. It is aimed at reaching agreements which will reduce the level of military confrontation in real terms, rule out the use and threat of force from international life, and prevent a nuclear war. The socialist countries are, as their leading representatives have said, for a constructive dialogue in the interests of peace and international security. They favor the United Nations making an ever greater contribution to the achievement of these goals.

The parties represented at the discussions demand that the stationing of American nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe be ended and declare that in the event of measures being taken which lead to the dismantling of missiles already stationed, they will at the same time undertake steps to lift the countermeasures. That would create the basis for a resumption of negotiations to achieve appropriate agreements for the liberation of Europe both from medium-range nuclear weapons and from tactical weapons.

The participants in the discussions regard it as particularly important to explain and realize the initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact (5 January 1983), in the joint declaration of the Moscow meeting of leading representatives of parties and states of socialist countries (28 June 1983), in the declaration of the economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level entitled "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation", (14 June 1984) and in other proposals by the countries of socialism.

These initiatives have the aim of creating conditions for serious and businesslike negotiations to limit and reduce armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security and also for an improvement in the international political climate.

Although highly difficult problems have piled up in the world, the participants in the discussions expressed their conviction that the people, the peace-loving forces can stop through joint action the dangerous course of events and solve the complicated questions that confront mankind.

The pledge for a successful struggle against the danger of a nuclear war are the power and the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the cohesion of their communist and workers' parties. They are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of socialist internationalism and include solidarity and comradely mutual aid, full equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for the right of each party to work out and implement independently its political line.

The participants in the discussions spoke in favor of increasing solidarity and cooperation with all communist and workers' parties. They affirmed their readiness for active political dialogue and cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with various social and political forces of the antiwar and antimissile movement in order to seek ways toward a constructive solution to complicated international questions, especially for an end to the arms race, particularly in the nclear area.

It was stressed at the discussions that with the growth of militarism in imperialist states the ideological diversion against the socialist countries, the development of campaigns of slander and the attempts to interfere crudely in their internal affairs and to apply various economic sanctions are increasing.

The immediate connection between the course of imperialism aimed at the further acceleration of the arms race and the attack by the monopolies on the vital interests of the working people in the capitalist countries, and also the suppression of progressive movements which support social changes was stressed. Through its policy of strength in international affairs, imperialism encourges chauvinism and racism increasingly openly, offers a broad field of activity to revanchism and neofascism, raises terrorism against whole peoples to the rank of state policy.

At the discussions the need was stressed to propagate broadly the advantages and achievements of true socialism, which in practice guarantees the right to work, to education, democratic participation in the affairs of the state, to the free development of the personality. Imperialist reaction masks its attacks on democracy and the social rights of the working people with a demagogic campaign about alleged violations of human rights in the countries of socialism.

On the other hand specific facts show how unscrupulously human rights are trampled underfoot in the world of capital and what consequences unemployment, exploitation and discrimination on racial and national grounds, the growth of crime, drug addiction and violence, and the incitement of hatred among nations have for working people.

The delegation of the fraternal parties noted that the decisions of the economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level opened up new favorable prospects for the accelerated development of the national economies of these countries and the whole socialist community, for the strengthening of the power and increase in the influence of world socialism. This discussion was proof of the growing unity and cohesion of the CEMA member-states and their determination to achieve through joint efforts the further strengthening of the economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the raising of the working people's living standard.

The main guidelines for joint long-term work worked out by the leading representatives of the fraternal parties and states serve to achieve the goals of the development of socialist society. They are inextricably linked to the consistent support of the socialist states for the cause of peace and international cooperation. As was stressed at the consultation in Moscow, the socialist countries are in favor of developing fruitful trade and economic relations for mutual benefit with all countries prepared to do so.

The results of the economic consultation have once again shown that only in the conditions of socialism can there be truly equal and mutually advantageous cooperation as well as fraternal mutual aid, that it is socialism that supports the legitimate rights of the peoples in the developing countries in practice. These results are in stark contrast to the policy of the capitalist countries, which use pressure and sanctions and try to force their line on other states, which refuse to contribute in a real way to the overcoming of the complicated economic situation in the developing countries.

The solidarity of the socialist states with the Nonaligned Movement and the peoples of the developing countries, who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for the right to free and independent development and the reshaping of their lives on a just, democratic basis, for the ending of underdevelopment and the creation of a new international economic order, was affirmed. The participants in the meeting once against stressed the solidarity of their parties with the struggle of the peoples against the imperialist policy of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the Middle East, Central America, the Arab region, [as received] Southeast Asia, and southern Africa, and for the rsmoval of the areas of tension and conflict in all parts of the world.

Great attention was paid to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and Japanese militarism. The ideological work linked to this historic event will serve the propagation of socialist internationalism and patriotism and the struggle against the danger of war. The growing generations all over the world must learn and know the truth about World War II, that it was unleashed by Hitler fascism, by the most aggressive forces of international imperialism. They must know the truth about the decisive role of the Soviet Union, about the contribution of the communist and workers' movement and of all the other antifascist and patriotic forces to this victory.

The victims and all fighters against fascism and militarism all over the world urge us not to allow the falsifiers of history to keep quiet and distort the lessens of World War II. The most important lesson is that one must fight against the danger of war before weapons speak and especially if these are nuclear weapons. The experiences of history show us that the active unity of all forces of democracy, progress, and political realism is more urgent than ever.

Other current issues of ideological and propaganda work of the fraternal parties were discussed.

The consultation passed in an atmosphere of comradely cooperation, unity, and militant solidarity.

USSR DENIES PLACING LASTING MISSILES IN BULGARIA

AU141415 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] KRASNAYA SVEZDA, organ of the Soviet Armed Forces, has denied reports that the Warsaw Pact will on a lasting basis [trajan] deploy Soviet medium-range missiles on Bulgarian territory. These reports, which have appeared in the American and Greek press, are being ascribed in Moscow to the intention of the Reagan administration to blemish the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA confirms earlier Moscow official statements that Soviet medium-range missiles, as well as ballistic missiles of the same class, are deployed only on the territory of the Soviet Union and that they will never be deployed on the territories of other Warsaw Pact member-countries. [sentence as heard]

PPR: WEU DECISION PERMITS FRG OFFENSIVE WEAPONS

LD141752 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 14 Jul 84

["Statement by Polish Government" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic expresses its deep concern over the decision taken by the Council of the Western Europe Union [WEU] which opens the road for the Federal Republic of Germany to an unrestricted development of new types of offensive weapons -- strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

This decision infringes the substance of international provisions and agreements, including the Yalta and Potsdam conferences which are the foundation of the current European order and whose main goal was to guarantee that the German land will never again be the source of threats to peace among nations. Poland has a special right to voice her concern as the first target of Nazi aggression and an active member of the anti-Nazi coalition which saved Europe and the world (?from) Nazi genocide.

The decision taken by the Council of the Western European Union is a particularly striking departure from earlier-adopted restrictions on armaments in the Federal Republic of Germany and finds no justification. For nobody threatens either the security or territorial integrity of the FRG. On the other hand, this decision is another move undermining conditions of European security.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to stress with full emphasis that this move coincides with the aspiration of aggressive (?imperialist) forces to violate the existing alignment of forces in Europe and the world over. A specific expression of that aspiration is the introduction of new American missiles to Europe and further intensified measures which increase NATO conventional armaments.

Simultaneously, the Polish Government cannot take no notice that the decision coincides with clear enlivening of revisionist trends in the Federal Republic of Germany and incorporating them in the official policy pursued by the government. The Federal Republic of Germany is the only European state which aims to change the territorial and political order on our continent in a planned way.

In this connection the Polish Government feels forced to point to the fact that the decision, taken at FRG's inspiration, undermines the credibility of assurances about the FRG's peaceful intentions and is a dangerous step on the road of escalation of arms race and increase of tension.

Taking into account the interests of European security, the Polish Government considers it its duty to underscore the responsibility of the FRG Government and governments of other member-states of the Western European Union for the consequences of the decision taken.

SIWICKI SPEAKS ON ARMS RACE AT DOROHUSAK MEETING

LD160916 Warsaw PAP in English 0710 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 -- Addressing a mass meeting at Dorohusak on the Bug River (Chelm province, south-eastern Poland), Polish Defence Minister Florian Siwicki declared:

A mad arms race is now being imposed on the socialist countries. The Reagan administration keeps deploying new missiles in Western Europe, plans "star wars", triggers local conflicts and builds up tension in different parts of the world.

The Pentagon and its allies from NATO staff rehash strategic variants of a "pre-emptive strike". Peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries are being permanently ignored or torpedoed.

The meaning of these facts is clear and they must cause concern over the future of the world and humanity.

The facts are all the more sinister for Poland, as the revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of Germany have more and more say in creating them.

In that context, General Siwicki went on to say, one should turn with contempt to the leaders of so-called political underground and their emigre employers, who happen to call themselves friends of Poland. Practice proves that they do not really care about future of Polish people, their peace and secure existence.

The point is that they are ready to sell out for Judas silver what is our biggest achievement -- secure frontiers and peace. They become more and more visibly an agency of foreign powers and hence they cannot count on wide social support.

JAPAN ASKS DIPLOMAT TO LEAVE FOR 'ESPIONAGE'

OW150524 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 15 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry has asked a Bulgarian diplomat to leave Japan "voluntarily" for his alleged espionage activities involving the country's advanced biotechnology, official sources said Sunday.

According to the sources, the second secretary at the Bulgarian Embassy here, whose name was withheld, was trying to obtain secret information from leading Japanese firms in such fields as genetic engineering and mass cultivation of cells. A spokesman for the embassy denied all charges against the diplomat as "unbelievable." The diplomat in question was still in Tokyo and the espionage charge was a mistake, the spokesman told KYODO.

According to the sources, the second secretary had been monitored by police since his arrival in Tokyo in July 1979 because Japanese security authorities believed he was a member of Bulgaria's National Security Department (DS). As a result of the investigation, it was found that the official contacted about 10 officials of several Japanese biotechnology firms, seeking the newest materials and secret data in the field, the sources said.

Some information was passed on to the Bulgarian, they said. The security authorities judged his conduct as espionage activities and informed the Foreign Ministry. The ministry summoned a high official at the embassy last Tuesday and demanded that the second secretary undergo police questioning, the sources said. The embassy, however, rejected the request, citing diplomatic privilege, they said.

The security authorities once considered expelling the diplomat, but refrained from taking the action out of diplomatic considerations, they said. The action by the Foreign Ministry of informing the embassy of the revelation of the case, was however, tantamount to a virtual demand that the diplomat leave Japan, the sources said.

In Japan, there is no law to regulate espionage activities. In June last year, a first secretary at the Soviet Embassy was virtually expelled from Tokyo for his alleged involvement in a computer know-how espionage case.

LEADERS GREET MPR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU121023 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of 11 July -- one of the most remarkable dates in your country's history -- we send to you and the entire fraternal Mongolian people most cordial greetings.

In 1921 the Mongolian arats [arati], inspired by the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and led by Sukhe Bator, the loyal son of the Mongolian people, began a heroic struggle against the foreign oppressors and the local feudal lords.

The victory of the Mongolian people's revolution revealed in front of the country new prospects of comprehensive progress along the road of the noncapitalist development and the construction of a socialist society.

During the comparatively short historic period of 63 years the Mongolian people, under the direct leadership of its combative Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the MPRP, succeeded in turning its country, which was underdeveloped in the past, into a modern socialist state. Thanks to the selfless work of the Mongolian working people and the comprehensive and selfless assistance of the USSR, and in close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries, remarkable economic and social transformations took place in the MPR and the Mongolian people's standard of living and culture increased.

Now fraternal Mongolia is an equal in the united family of fraternal socialist countries, and together with them actively participates in expanding and strengthening economic integration among the CEMA member-countries.

With its Leninist foreign policy the MPR is contributing to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and its actively struggling against the forces of imperialism and hegemony and for protecting peace and security in Asia and the entire world.

We are deeply satisfied that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism, are developing along an ascending line. We are confident that these relations will further strengthen in the name of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and for the benefit of our two peoples.

On the day of your national holiday, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and all Mongolian working people new achievements in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and in the noble struggle for peace and progress on earth.

ETHIOPIA LAST STOP ON FILIPOV AFRICA TOUR

Ethiopian Reportage

For Ethiopian reportage on the official visit by a delegation headed by Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his discussions with Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and other officials, as well as the joint communique issued at the conclusion of the talks, see the Ethiopia subsection of the Central Africa section of the 16 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Returns to Sofia 15 July

AU151928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned to Bulgaria today. The delegation visited seven friendly African states at the invitation of their governments and of leading parties in some of those states. The visit demonstrated the great prestige and influence of our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP, and Bulgaria in the countries visited. This was confirmed by the warm and cordial reception rendered to the delegation and by the contents of the documents adopted.

BRITISH MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

AU131558 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA) -- Mr. Paul Channon, British minister of state of trade and industry hopes that the East-West economic cooperation will develop still better. Today Mr. Paul Channon who is in Bulgaria on a three day visit at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart Mr. Khristo Khristov gave a press conference in which he stated that as regards Great Britain and Bulgaria there exists a mutual wish for promoting economic relations. The British guest added that the activisation of bilateral economic relations contributes to the development of the political relations.

Last year's trade between Bulgaria and Great Britain amounted to about 215 million foreign currency leva and this state of things was assessed by Mr. Paul Channon as good with the reservation that bilateral trade could have been increased considerably. He said that during his visit the possibilities for increasing reciprocal deliveries were discussed at the talks with leaders of specialised ministries and above all with the minister of mechanical engineering, Mr. Ognyan Doynov and with the minister of the chemical industry, Mr. Georgi Pankov. The guest expressed his satisfaction with the considerable increase in the exchange of goods in the first half of this year.

Mr. Paul Channon is of the opinion, that Bulgaria's achievements in the economic sphere will undoubtedly have a favourable effect on bilateral economic contacts including on the foundation of joint firms. Today the British minister of state was received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. At the talks, the possibilities for promoting cooperation in the spheres of trade, industry, and tourism were discussed. Today Mr. Paul Channon left Bulgaria.

BOZHINOV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

AU131315 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Managua today at the invitation of National Leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and of the Nicaraguan Government Council for National Liberation of Nicaragua. The delegation will attend the celebrations marking the third anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

NEW FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

AU121839 Sofia BTA in English 1823 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA) -- The Industrialimport Foreign Trade Association was established today in the capital with the view to improving and reorganising foreign trade under the Ministry of Production and Trade in Consumer Goods and to giving the consumer goods manufacturers a direct access to the international market.

The association comprises economic organisations and manufacturers from two ministries: of production and trade in consumer goods and of chemical industry.

Mr Aleksander Dionishiev, director general of the Mladost State Economic Association was elected president of the board of governors of the newly established association. Mr Angel Angelov was elected director general.

YORDANOV, TODOROV REPORTED AT SOFIA EVENTS

AU141943 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 8 to 14 July, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, together with Georgi Atanasov, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a conference in Sofia at which the results of the last school year were reviewed (0900 GMT 9 July). Yordanov is also reported to have attended a creative unions conference in Sofia (1730 GMT 11 July), the opening of a painter's exhibition in Pleven (1930 GMT 12 July), and also to have opened a plenum of the Committee for Culture in Sofia (0900 GMT 13 July).

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, attended a session of the Assembly's Commission for Reproduction of Human Resources in Sofia (0900 GMT 12 July).

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN ECONOMIC, S&T PROTOCOL -- The 15th session of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held in Sofia today. A protocol was signed at the end of the session by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and by (Mohamed Aberhan), secretary of state for foreign trade of Algeria. He is chairman of the Algerian side of the joint cooperation committee. The protocol outlines measures for the future development of bilateral cooperation and relations in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and water economy, as well as in industry, in mining-geological activities, and in scientific-technical cooperation for the 1984-85 period. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 84 AU]

JORDANIAN COOPERATION PLAN -- A cooperation plan in the fields of culture, science, and education was signed yesterday between Bulgaria and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The plan encompasses the 1984-86 period and expresses the wish of both countries to expand their exchange of experience in these sectors. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 84 p 6 AU]

KUBADINSKI, DYULGEROV ATTEND CONFERENCE -- Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Petur Dyulgerov have attended a conference of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council Secretariat. Trends in the further development of the interaction between the two organizations were discussed. Major attention was devoted to their responsibility for improving and developing socialist democracy, for elevating the role of the family, and for improving care for large families. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 84 AU]

LEADERS AT BIRTHDAY CEREMONY -- A memorable celebration marking the 72d birthday of Nikola Parapunov, eminent worker, organizer, and leader of the Bulgarian resistance movement during the war in the Pirin area, has been held in Razlog. Milko Balev, Petur Dyulgerov, and Lazar Prichkapov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad Okrug BCP Committee, were present. Milko Balev read a letter from Todor Zhivkov to those attending the celebration in which he praised Parapunov's immortal work. [Summary] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 84 AU]

CHNOUPEK, GENSCHER CONDUCT FINAL TALKS IN BONN

LD131540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and federal vice chancellor, held discussions in Bonn today during the final stage of their talks about the current international political issues and exchanged views on ways of resolving them. They stressed that in the current complicated international situation the revival of the process of easing international tension assumes a special significance. They briefed each other in detail about the positions of their respective governments on the issues of nuclear arms in Europe, the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and arms in central Europe, and the situation in the crisis areas of the world. Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the first step toward resolving the problem of nuclear arms in Europe ought to be the halting of the further deployment of these weapons. The socialist countries continue unwaveringly to be in favor of ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons -- both the medium-range and tactical ones. During the exchange of views Hans-Dietrich Genscher maintained the well-known NATO stance on this key current issue.

Today in Bonn the CSSR representative also met Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the FRG's SPD with whom he exchanged views on the current international situation and above all on disarmament problems.

Chnoupek Summarizes Results

LD132055 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Today, the last day of his visit to the FRG, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG foreign minister and federal vice chancellor. He also exchanged views on topical issues of the current situation in the world with Egon Bahr, Presidium member of the West German Social Democratic Party. He then summarized the results and significance of his visit in a discussion with a group of Czechoslovak journalists accredited in Bonn among whom was Petr Nemec, our correspondent.

[Begin recording] [Chnoupek] I would not like to use the adjective satisfied or not satisfied in connection with the results of my visit to the FRG. Regarding the special character of our mutual relations, it was affected in the past by historical problems, Munich, and the whole postwar situation. I could perhaps say that my visit in its own way fulfilled the basic document signed between our states on mutual relations -- that is, the well-known declaration -- and that in this way it was a step forward. We realistically count on the long-term character of development and normalization of our relations. From this viewpoint, I think the most valuable thing is that we have been assured by the new coalition government regarding the continuity of its policy toward the CSSR in all spheres; that political dialogue will continue and go above the level of foreign ministers in a rich structure of cooperation; that economic cooperation will continue -- the FRG is currently our greatest Western partner and the volume of trade amounts to over 4 billion West German marks -- and that progress was scored in other spheres, too.

My visit was marked by some problems, particularly regarding mutual relations, and by such an event as that of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft rally in Munich. We very clearly and categorically expressed our condemnation of this so-called congress. There are also some ecological problems which we must deal with jointly. We do not want to be presented as the guilty party as it is sometimes done here.

We explained clearly everywhere that both parties are to be blamed equally or that our partner might even be the one with the greater share of the blame. We explained that we are ready to deal jointly with issues of air pollution. We also dealt with a number of other weighty problems and I think that we succeeded in getting them far enough to implement their solution soon.

[Nemec] The talks took place during a very tense international situation brought to the edge by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG. How was this reflected in the talks?

[Chnoupek] This was a basic issue to which we brought attention immediately at the beginning of the talks. The greatest obstacle in our mutual relations is the fact of deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG as a result of the FRG Government's and Bundestag's consent. This is a factor which we cannot avoid and which was the cause of our retaliatory measures which increased the danger of nuclear conflict. We appealed to the realism of the FRG Government to reassess our proposals delivered at the summit level, particularly at the CEMA summit meeting in Moscow; that is, to halt the deployment of missiles, to return to the premissile state of affairs, and to create (?such) atmosphere in which these issues could be settled, taking into consideration that the socialist countries are ready to follow this path and to meet them halfway.

As usually happens at the meetings of ministers, we went through a whole catalogue of problems: nuclear, disarmament, Stockholm, Vienna, and I can say that we have found a common language with regard to a whole series of issues. However, there are issues where our views diverge, and they diverge on the most basic point -- reasons for the current situation. Our standpoint is known. We see as the reason for the current complicated and dangerous situation -- one of the worst since the end of World War II -- the course of militarism, armament, and the policy of using force which is realized by imperialism and by the most reactionary forces in U.S. society, the military-industrial complex, and, in the final analysis, also by the U.S. Administration. This is the main reason for our misunderstandings. We, however, showed the will bilaterally to continue in the dialogue, to exchange views on these issues, to seek a common solution to preserve and secure peace, to return to the policy of coexistence, to detente, and to achieve progress in some spheres of disarmament. The results of my visit should be seen in this light, that they were a contribution to this main issue which concerns us all and is being dealt with by all people who bear the responsibility for the fate of the current civilization, for the destiny of nations, Europe, the socialist community, and our peoples, Czechs and Slovak. This is the main result of my visit, as I see it. [end recording].

ROHLICEK SPEAKS TO ARAB LEAGUE GROUP ON GULF WAR

AU141609 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 84 p 2

[CTK report: "Appreciation for Peace Initiative"]

[Text] Prague -- In Prague yesterday, CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received a delegation of the Arab League, headed by Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq, which arrived in the CSSR yesterday. The purpose of the visit was to supply information about the development of the situation in the Persian Gulf in connection with the Iraq-Iran military conflict, and about the possibility to resolve it peacefully. In his speech, the federal deputy premier underscored the principles of CSSR foreign policy and acquainted the delegation with the standpoint of our government on the Iraq-Iran conflict. He expressed appreciation for the Arab League's initiatives aimed at ending the fighting between the two countries and emphasized that the CSSR supports all steps leading to an early halt of the fighting and to restored peaceful life in that region. The reception was attended by Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

HUSAK, ZHIVKOV MEET IN BRATISLAVA, DISCUSS TIES

LD131427 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Today in Bratislava Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, met Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, who has been in the CSSR for a brief rest at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The highest representatives of the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic briefed each other on the situation in their respective countries and the progress made in carrying out the conclusions reached at the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress in building socialist society. They highly appreciated CSSR-Bulgarian cooperation in political, economic, cultural, and other areas and voiced the interest of both sides in developing it further in the spirit of principles of socialist internationalism. They pointed to the significance of the recent CEMA economic conference at the summit level in Moscow and stressed their resolve to do the utmost to implement its conclusions. They singled out the importance of further expansion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria. Both representatives stressed that comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the BCP constitutes a reliable guarantee of the further intensification of fraternal relations between the nations of both countries.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov also exchanged views on the current problems of international development. They condemned resolutely the aggressive policy of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO and their attempts to upset by a feverish arms buildup the existing military-strategic balance in the world. They stressed the resolve of the CSSR and Bulgaria to step up the effort to avert the threat of a war, contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community, and push through the complex of peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, aimed at bringing about a positive turn in the development of the current international situation. In this connection they voiced their full support for the peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union and its initiatives in putting forward proposals to halt the nuclear arms buildup and avert the militarization of the outer space. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and full identity of views on all questions discussed. The meeting was attended by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and prime minister of the Slovak SR. After the meeting with Comrade Husak, Comrade Zhivkov left by air for home.

HUSAK DEPARTS FOR SHORT HOLIDAY IN USSR

LD131842 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Prague July 13 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak left here Friday for a short holiday in the Soviet Union, at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

BENEFITS FROM PARTICIPATION IN USSR GAS PIPELINE

AU131721 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Alfonz Bednaric: "Construction of the Fourth Line Running at Full Steam; Successes at the Transit Gas Pipeline"]

[Text] The aggregate length of the gas pipeline network crossing our Republic has reached 3,200 km. The pipes' diameter ranges between 700 and 1,400 mm and the pressure of the conveyed natural gas between 5.5 and 7.5 megapascal.

After the completion of the fourth line of the transit gas pipeline and the completed construction of all compressor stations in 1988, roughly 68-72 billion cubic meters of natural gas will pass through the CSSR from the Soviet Union, brought from the Urenpoy area of the steppes south of the Ural mountains. Compared with this year's volume of 47.9 billion cubic meters, this will represent a substantial increase in the conveyance of this clean fuel.

Successful Plan Fulfillment

The fourth line of the gas pipeline, which uses pipes with a diameter of 1,400 mm, will total 860 km. This year 246 km should be completed in the Czech SR from the western border eastward. Employees of the Plynostav Enterprise in Pardubice and the Hydrostav Enterprise in Bratislava are working here. According to Engineer Jaroslav Kadlec, director of the Transit Gas Pipeline Enterprise, both organizations are fulfilling this year's plan. By 20 June they completed pipe delivery on 299 km, welding on 273 km, insulation on 205 km, excavation on 227 km, and fill-up on 192 km.

Compressor Stations

At all compressor stations of the transit gas pipeline 18 turbine units should be built this year, each of them with an output of 6 megawatts, so that their total number will reach 126. The construction of turbine units and the expansion of compressor stations connected with it are on schedule. The task for 1985 to send through the transit gas pipeline 53 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas is thus realistic.

Advantageous Transit

We import from the Soviet Union, which is the largest producer of natural gas in the world (this year it will extract 560, and next year 630 billion cubic meters) an average of 10 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. From this amount, we receive about one-third as a fee for pumping this fuel through our transit gas pipeline. Since 1971 when the transit pipeline went into operation, almost 300 billion cubic meters of natural gas were sent through it and the Transit Gas Pipeline Enterprise has made a profit of almost Kcs10 billion. The value of resources invested in the transit gas pipeline so far is about Kcs30 billion but the investments are gradually coming back, especially in the form of valuable fuel. The return on capital invested in the transit gas pipeline is between 7 and 8 and 1/2 years. The operation of our transit gas pipeline is highly efficient. Losses of natural gas during transit are well below the norm. For example, after almost 900 km, they amount to only 0.4 percent instead of the permitted 1 percent.

Construction Projects in the USSR

Aside from building the transit gas pipeline on our territory, our Republic is also taking part in the construction of transit gas pipelines in the USSR. At the well-known pipeline leading from Orenburg to our border, we have completed the construction of compressor stations and are now building in Kamyshin near Volga 822 apartments, a nursery, a kindergarten, and a school, as well as the necessary public supply pipelines for employees of the local repair plant. In Frolov we are building an additional 210 apartments. Employees of the ground construction plants in Banska Bystrica and Presov are engaged in those projects.

In Uzhgorod, Presov construction workers are also building a central repair shop as well as apartments for its employees and the Skoda Plzen enterprise is in charge of the shop's technological equipment. All projects connected with our participation in building gas pipelines in the USSR are progressing in harmony with the plan and to the investor's satisfaction.

BRIEFS

TAXATION ACCORD WITH ITALY -- Following the exchange of ratification documents at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic in Rome, the treaty between the CSSR and the Italian Republic on the prevention of double taxation and of tax evasion, went into effect on 26 June. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jun 84 p 7 AU]

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH ITALY -- An Italian delegation led by Nicolae Capria, minister of foreign trade, left Prague for home yesterday. In talks with CSSR representatives, it discussed problems concerning the expansion of trade exchange and economic cooperation between Italy and the CSSR. At the close of the visit Nicolae Capria and Bohumil Urban, the two countries' ministers of foreign trade, signed an intergovernmental agreement on the granting of credits to CSSR enterprises for the purchase of Italian products and equipment. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

DANISH AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION -- Asgar Rosenstand Hansen, Danish ambassador to the CSSR, has ended his tour of duty and departed the CSSR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

GERLE RECEIVES ROMANIA'S STOICA -- CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received Adrian Stoica, Romanian minister secretary of state for chemical industry, in Prague on 21 June. They discussed cooperation in the chemical industry and tasks arising from the ongoing session of the CEMA working group for cooperation in chemical industry. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

PRK AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL -- Chim Nguon, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 20 June. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES -- A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, headed by Phan Van Kiet, deputy chief of the party Central Committee Department of Mass Organizations, arrived for an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 21 June at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation was received the same day by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. They discussed the experience of the two parties gained in the activity of social organizations and in deepening the participation of the working people in the management of socialist society. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 84 p 2 AU]

NEW SLOVAK DEPUTY ELECTED -- Professor, Doctor of Philosophy Ludovit Kilar, candidate of sciences and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the CSSR Physical Culture Union, was elected deputy of the Slovak National Council in a by-election held in the 57th electoral district in Jaslovske Bohunice on 22-23 June. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 June 84 p 2 AU]

INVESTMENT IN NUCLEAR ENERGY -- The CSSR will invest Kcs65 billion in nuclear power engineering projects during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and probably more than Kcs160 billion by the year 1990. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 84 p 6 AU]

TRANSPORT MINISTER MEETS FRG COUNTERPART IN BONN

AU111653 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] GDR Minister of Transport Otto Arndt arrived in Bonn for a 3-day visit on Monday [9 July]. He is honoring an invitation of FRG Federal Transport Minister Dr Werner Dollinger. On his arrival at Bonn's main railway station, Minister Arndt was welcomed by Dr Werner Dollinger and by leading staff workers of the ministry. Also present was Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG. Subsequently, the two ministers proceeded to the Federal Transport Ministry and began talks on problems of mutual interest.

On the same day the GDR transport minister also met with Minister of State Dr Philipp Jenninger at the chancellery for talks on problems related to cooperation between the two German states, first and foremost, in the transport sector. The talks were also attended by Minister Dollinger and Ambassador Moldt.

On Monday evening, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, the head of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, gave a cocktail party in honor of GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt. The invitation was honored by Minister Dr Dollinger, Minister of State Dr Jenninger, and by other personalities.

After the talks in Bonn the GDR transport minister will visit transport facilities in Frankfurt (Main) and Munich on Tuesday and Wednesday.

FDJ COUNCIL WELCOMES WEST BERLIN YOUTH OFFICIALS

AU111649 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and other members of the Secretariat met on Monday [9 July] in Berlin with the Executive Presidium of the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Federation of West Berlin under the leadership of its chairman, Volker Junge.

Eberhard Aurich briefed the guests about GDR policy aimed at the well-being of the people, at further strengthening socialism, and at securing peace. The young generation of the republic is determined to help make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful year in GDR history.

Volker Junge stated that it is encouraging for all those forces in West Berlin struggling for peace and against the NATO missile policy that the GDR is proving itself as a mainstay of peace in Europe and endorses consistently a policy of peaceful coexistence and of common sense.

West Berlin youth very clearly feel the difference between the conditions of the existence and prospects of youth in the GDR. The Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth Federation in West Berlin will continue to stand in the foremost line in the struggle for peace and work and against the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe. The continuing crisis is wrought with weighty consequences particularly for youth. Youth unemployment in the city is increasing.

It was underscored in unison that it is important precisely now to intensify the struggle for the preservation of peace, for anti-imperialist solidarity, and the consolidation of the friendship between all progressive youth associations. The preparations for the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow in 1985 provides new and multifaceted opportunities for this end.

VA DIVISION DEPLOYS SS 21 MISSILE LAUNCHERS

W160933 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 15 Jul 84 p 92

Article signed TOL: "GDR's Army Received SS-21 Missile Launchers"]

Text] 15 Jul -- The first heavy missile launchers of the Soviet SS-21 were delivered o the "GDR's" National People's Army (NVA) from Soviet production during June.

hey replace the Frog missiles which have a range of 60 kilometers. The new SS-21 issiles, just as their predecessor Frog, can carry nuclear as well as conventional arheads, but now at twice the range.

he first NVA unit to receive four SS-21 missile launchers is the 9th missile detachment n Torgelow north of Pasewalk. The 9th missile detachment is an independent artillery omponent of the 9th Armored Division at Eggesin.

CHUERER AFFIRMS SUPPORT TO NICARAGUAN GROUP

D131415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 13 Jul 84

Text] Berlin, 13 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR will continue to stand firm at the side of the icaraguan people in its struggle for the consolidation of the anti-imperialist-demo- ratic achievements and national independence. This was stated by Gerhard Schuerer, andidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council f Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, during a talk ith a delegation of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the Government f Nicaragua led by Minister of Internal Trade Dionisio Marenco, member of the FSLN ational Assembly and of the Economic Council, in Berlin on Friday [13 July].

n behalf of the party and state leadership of the GDR, Schuerer also reaffirmed the emand for an immediate end of the U.S.-backed acts of aggression against the new icaragua and spoke in favor of a political solution to the tensions in the Central merican region.

ionisio Marenco reported that the forthcoming fifth anniversary of the fall of the omoza dictatorship, which is to be celebrated on 19 July, will be marked by unanimous etermination to further develop social life under the conditions of the new, rogressive Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people strongly oppose all attacks on their evolutionary achievements and are dealing considerable blows to the Somoza gangs ontrolled and financed by U.S. imperialism and the forces of internal counterrevolu- ion. In the course of the talks, they discussed tasks in the deepening of cooperation etween the GDR and Nicaragua in the spheres of the economy and trade.

ONECKER, STOPH NATIONAL DAY GREETING TO MONGOLIA

U121220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and DR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, ave sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the entral Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of he Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and o Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades: On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution we convey to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Mongolian people most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the GDR, as well as on our own behalf.

The fraternal Mongolian people under the leadership of their vanguard, the MPRP, is making big achievements in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. Thus the conditions for the gradual change for setting up the developed socialist society are purposefully created. We wholeheartedly congratulate the working people of the fraternally allied MPR on their great successes achieved with much energy and creativity in transforming their home country into a socialist agro-industrial state with flourishing culture and growing welfare.

Thanks to the MPR's consistent peace policy its international authority and its esteem in the world are greater than ever before. We are firmly convinced that also in future the close affinity of the MPR with the GDR, USSR, and other fraternal socialist countries will further strengthen in the joint struggle for further implementing our communist ideals, for peace and detente, against the danger of a nuclear inferno emanating from imperialism.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to note that the close fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation Between the GDR and the MPR are universally developing and deepening to the mutual benefit.

We wish you, all communists, and the entire fraternal MPR people new successes in socialist construction and you personally, dear comrades, health, and creative vigor.

FESTIVE CONCERT ON POLAND'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

AU131416 East Berlin NEUES DEUSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday evening a festive concert in Berlin was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. Renowned Polish artists presented a select program with works of important composers of their home country in the Komisch Oper [Comic Opera].

Cordially welcomed at the event of the GDR Ministry of Culture were the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council, Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the GDR. Seated with them in the honor box were: Deputy Chairmen of the State Council Heinrich Homann and Ernst Mecklenburg; Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kurt Loeffler, state secretary in the Ministry for Culture; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs. Also present were other prominent figures from the GDR's public life as well as other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING BRITISH AMBASSADOR -- On Tuesday [19 June] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Peter Maxey, ambassador extratordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for a farewell visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Germany 20 June 84 p 2 AU]

U.S. INCREASINGLY CONCERNED WITH USSR RELATIONS

[JU131350 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 4

[Peter Vajda article: "Soviet-U.S. Relations; Washington's Responsibility"]

[Text] Washington, July 1984 -- Is there change, is there soon going to be a change in the U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union? The frequency with which this question is asked also shows the noteworthy changes in the medium in which this debate is going on. In the United States, which was for a long period a stronghold of the concept of isolation due to combined geographical and historical factors, the recognition that geographical distance does not mean invulnerability has recently spread. The development of the movement that demands genuine arms limitation, despite its heterogenous character, is not a short-term political factor. According to the president of the widely known conservative-oriented Rockefeller Foundation, today this movement is playing a role similar to that played by the movement for equal civil rights for whites and blacks in the sixties.

In addition to the sense of being threatened, another factor is also playing a role in this change in mind. Americans have become accustomed to translating every issue into the language of figures, and the index figures of the arms race deriving from the policy of confrontation urge the repeated reconsideration of things also for those who are presumably less worried by the political consequences. In such a manipulated medium the question of the rate of the danger of confrontation caused by a given policy can be a matter of opinion, but the role played by the highest increase ever of military expenditure in the formation of the deficit is already a question of facts. "During the Reagan administration, military expenditure has become the fundamental and most apparent reason for the present and forthcoming budget deficits," writes John Kenneth Galbraith, the world-famous economist from Harvard University.

Election Issue

That much demonstrates that the issue of Washington-Moscow relations, which is presently also an election issue, and which has become a complex and contradictory issue, is by far not determined only by the conservative wave. Some factors of the way this issue is present among the election issues can already be concluded.

First, the leading politicians of the Democratic Party have recognized that, in spite of the official "calming campaign" ["andaxin kampany"], the masses are worried about the lack of progress in Soviet-U.S. relations in arms limitations. The position of these politicians shows that the official foreign policy does not enjoy two-party support. The competition among Mondale, Hart, and Jackson at an election campaign in front of the television cameras drew attention not only to their differences but also to the points on which they agree: The official policy causes the danger of confrontation and is opposed to U.S. national interests. Mondale, for instance, whose nomination is considered assured, declared: "As president, I would take immediate steps to put the issue of arms limitation back on the agenda. I would immediately start negotiations on a mutual and controllable nuclear arms freeze with the Soviet Union, and I would initiate an agreement on a renunciation of space armament."

Second, the fact that Soviet-U.S. relations, as a result of the above, have become a domestic policy issue, has sharpened the contradictions within the Republican Party, and according to some signs, also within the administration. As far as increasing the worries within the Republican Party is concerned, it is a fact that, in estimating the chances for election, the party is somewhat more cautious than the White House.

President Reagan's advantage is considered considerable also within the party's leading circles, but his victory is not considered foolproof. In addition to this, the party's leading officials are also concerned about their own chances and those of their party colleagues. (In November, there is not only a presidential election; the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate also are newly elected.) Republican leaders do not consider it at all sure that they will be able to maintain their majority in the Senate.

Different Trends

It was under such circumstances -- and following certain congressional decisions that tried to change the green light given to the Pentagon to at least a flashing yellow light -- that Senate Republican Party leaders visited the President recently. Senator Howard Baker, a party head, and Senator Charles Percy, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee, demanded positive steps going beyond the previous partial change of tone in the matter of U.S.-Soviet relations.

According to a report by a NEWSWEEK commentator, following the "party warning," which is without precedent and came into the limelight, the say was also had by administration advisers who were alarmed by the prospects of the division of ranks and who persuaded Reagan to hold that particular June press conference that the journal dubbed as the "call me a man of peace" press conference. NEWSWEEK's report leads to the matter of trends within the administration. Nobody here denies any longer that there have been disagreements in the government from the beginning. A former secretary of state openly referred to this in his recently published memoirs. Since then, too, several reports noted that the Pentagon's claim that the military be granted an automatic veto right in the matter of arms limitation is beginning to make some people in the advisory sphere uneasy. For instance, the apparatus of official diplomacy cannot fail at least to register the mood of U.S. allies. Even the most conservative of the allies -- including those who are ideologically closest to the Reagan administration -- are, when all is said and done, interested in European security and in Soviet-U.S. relations coming out of the danger zone. According to THE NEW REPUBLIC, along with an expectation of greater U.S. flexibility, this was brought to expression recently by a few leading Western politicians who had talks in East European socialist countries previously -- such as Italian Prime Minister Craxi.

Satisfying Everybody?

The fact that there is no longer any mention of an "evil empire" and the President has signaled his willingness to loosen the restraints initiated by the United States in certain areas of contacts is also related to this state of U.S. policy being under pressure. However, as an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES has said: In the prevailing situation, not even those who contentedly acknowledge this can disregard the fact that "swapping ballet dancers is not likely to make the world a safer place." As for what, among other things, could make it safer: Although it was no longer possible to sustain the initial answer of "we will not discuss this" to the Soviet proposal concerning the demilitarization of space, the administration's latest official reply is not at variance with the enforcement of the aforementioned veto right of the Pentagon. This reply -- as Leslie Gelb concluded also in THE NEW YORK TIMES -- reflects primarily the fact that unanimity has not come about even among the President's own advisors in the issue of how to continue." That explains the fact, wrote the prominent commentator, that the U.S. reply "included something for everyone -- willingness to have talks with the Russians for the State Department, the fact that nothing happens that could endanger the experimental program with regard to antisatellite weapons for the Pentagon, and prospects of a probably favorable domestic political echo for the White House."

However, this noteworthy, instantaneous analysis also elicits doubt and a query on one point: If "nothing happens" with regard to the essential question, the limitation of the particularly dangerous space weapons, then can the White House really expect a lastingly "favorable domestic political echo?" Hardly, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, because the administration, "in the election year, will come under increasing pressure to secure an agreement with the Soviet Union and will have to seek means to neutralize the accusation that it is responsible for the deterioration of the U.S.-Soviet relations."

Along with the reply to the question noted in our introduction, only the coming months will show how the administration will react to this increasing pressure.

PRC SUPPORT FOR U.S.-JAPAN TIES CRITICIZED

AU131453 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Peter Barabas: "Tokyo-Washington; What Does Beijing Support?"]

[Text] The Japanese ambassador informed the Soviet foreign minister at the beginning of the week that his country would like to improve its relations with the Soviet Union. Moscow would have agreed to this earlier, too, if Tokyo had not always combined its intention for developing relations with territorial demands. Normalization of relations does not seem free of obstacles this time, either. It is not accidental that Andrey Gromyko stressed to the ambassador his opinion that the strengthening of negative trends in Japanese policy, especially in the military area, can be observed, and the country, giving in to external pressure, does not prove itself independent enough.

Just a few days ago, Kenneth Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control Disarmament Agency, paid a visit to Tokyo, followed by a delegation of the U.S. Department of Defense.

The talks were not on disarmament issues. On the contrary. The Americans were interested in Japanese military technology following the Japanese Government's readiness to supply Washington, in spite of laws prohibiting the export of arms, with developed electronic and communication installations for military purposes. Rumors were also circulating that the United States assigned a role for Japan in its space armament program. The U.S. leadership does not make it a secret that it would prefer a militarily stronger Japan facing the Soviet Union in the political-military sphere of operations.

There has not been much sign up till now that this desire would not meet understanding in Tokyo. The new type of military role taken by Japan, however, raises undesired memories in the area. Let us remember only China's sensitivity in the case of schoolbooks embellishing the Japanese aggression in World War II.

We are witnessing, however, a strange play now. After a meeting between high-ranking representatives of the Chinese Army and of the so-called Japanese self-defense forces, the first visit by a Chinese defense minister took place. Not long afterward U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger urged the inclusion of China into the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military pact. Then followed Beijing's acceptance of the proposal to exchange information concerning "the Soviet Union's military buildup in Asia".

Zhang Aiping, who arrived in Japan after visiting France, the United States, and Canada gave assurance of his support for the increasing U.S.-Japanese military cooperation, forgetting all the dangers that such cooperation poses to Asia.

Beijing, abandoning its earlier reservations, has now expressed understanding toward Japanese armament efforts.

This is a change worth noting merely by the fact that China, during its much stronger anti-Soviet foreign policy phase, warned of the dangers of Japanese armament and military cooperation with Washington. This time, however, Zhang Aiping expressed his understanding toward the intention of creating a strong Japanese Army, and more than that, he declared: The Japanese-U.S. security agreement is necessary for Japan's defense.

These outspoken words mean no less than that China, in spite of its more sensible positions expressed in the last months, did not abandon support for the military policy plans of Washington directed against the Soviet Union.

FALUVEGI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TOKYO TALKS

LD151912 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- A Hungarian governmental delegation, headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, left for Tokyo Sunday on the invitation of the Japanese Government. The delegation includes Adam Juhasz, state secretary of industry, Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, and experts of other ministries. The delegation is to hold talks on the development of bilateral relations and the expansion of economic cooperation.

KADAR MEETS WITH SWEDISH CP CHAIRMAN LARS WERNER

LD131447 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, met in Budapest Friday morning Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party -- Communist, currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP. In the course of the cordial, comradely meeting the parties discussed current international issues and efforts for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the protection of the achievements of the process of detente. They confirmed the wish to further extend bilateral relations to promote the cause of the unity of communist parties, social progress and peace. Present was Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

OVARI-LED GROUP LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA FESTIVITIES

LD151042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] A Hungarian party and government delegation has left for Nicaragua at the invitation of the Sandinist Front and the government. The delegation will take part in the festivities to be held on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the revolution. The delegation is led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIAN TU DELEGATION

AU141324 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] The delegation of the Association of the Colombian Workers' Trade Unions (CSTC) paid a visit to Hungary from 26 June to 11 July at the invitation of the Presidium of the National Council of Trade Unions.

The delegation was led by Juan Pastor Perez, chairman of the association, who passed away unexpectedly during his visit to Hungary. Members of the delegation were Angelino Garzon, general secretary of the CSTC, and Sergio Becerra, general secretary of the Metalworkers Trade Union belonging to the CSTC.

The CSTC, delegation held talks with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions and of the WFTU, on the current issues of the international trade union movement and the international relations of Hungarian trade unions. The Colombian worker leaders paid a visit to Lajos Mehes, general secretary of the National Council of Trade Unions, who informed the guests about the activity of the Hungarian trade unions, of their place and role in society.

The guests discussed the issues of concrete cooperation at the Central College of the National Council of Trade Unions and the Trade Unions' Theoretical Research Institute, and the subjects of trade union cadres and theoretical research.

The CSTC leaders paid a visit to the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP, to the headquarters of the metalworkers' trade union, and the Ikarus factory in Budapest.

As a result of the visit in Hungary, the leaders of the CSTC and the National Council of Trade Unions signed a cooperation agreement which stipulates the means of further development of bilateral relations.

The delegation left Hungary on Wednesday, 11 July.

PRC TO IMPORT BUS CHASSIS IN EXPANDING TRADE

AU151830 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] The products of the Ikarus, Raba, and Csepel vehicle factories have already earned a good reputation for Hungarian industry in the PRC. The buses and trucks supplied have stood their test under extreme weather and road conditions, and some of them are still on the roads of the PRC.

The Chinese side is again keenly interested in the vehicles, and the recent ministerial-level foreign economic talks held in Budapest gave new impetus for its interest.

The result of the mutual efforts toward developing relations is the contract signed at the end of the week by the Mogurt, Ikarus, and Csepel vehicle factories with the representatives of the China National Machinery Export-Import Corporation, for the supply of 1,000 bus chassis and a considerable amount of spare parts at a total value of 36.5 million Swiss francs. The agreement is new from several points of view in the cooperation between the two countries' vehicle industries. Seven hundred of the chassis to be supplied are the rigid chassis of the Csepel vehicle factory. This is a new construction of which we export for the first time in such considerable amounts; the other 300 are the type-200 back chassis for buses still manufactured on a large scale at Ikarus.

According to the negotiating partners, the agreement is only the opening step in the new phase of expanding vehicle industry cooperation. It is very probable that the Hungarian vehicle industry enterprises will play an important role in the long-term development of the PRC's vehicle production and transportation.

POPE PRAYS FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD141525 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Pope John Paul II celebrated holy mass for Polish pilgrims at 0800 today in Castle Gandolfo. Eleven Polish priests concelebrated mass with the pope. About 150 people attended. The holy father did not deliver a homily, but made a special appeal in the prayer for the faithful, entrusting to God the present situation in the homeland.

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] Let us pray in particular for those who are being tried right now in our homeland. Let us pray for all those imprisoned, particularly for ideological reasons. Let us pray for the release of prison inmates. Let us pray for our homeland, so that it can become the true fatherland for all Poles, so that all can live in it in harmony with the tradition of Christianity and humanism. Let us pray that the human rights and rights of the nation are respected, both in the internal life of society and in international relations, that there is respect for the rights of the nation which fought and endured so much for its rights.

Through the sacrifice of millions of its sons and daughters, our homeland has paid for its truly independent existence, so that the nation could be independent in a truly independent state, so it could live in peace, truth, justice, and love.

Almighty, eternal God, we humbly implore that all those for whom we pray may benefit from your kindheartedness through the intercession of the saints, through our Lord Jesus Christ. [end recording]

At the end of the papal holy mass, the Polish pilgrims prayed for the fatherland, singing the hymn "God Save Poland."

STATEMENT PROTESTS WEU DECISION ON FRG MILITARISM

LD160902 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 16 Jul 84

["After Poland's Statement" (by PAP editor) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 -- The Polish Government statement issued here yesterday to protest the West European Union Council decision which viritually invites unlimited armaments in the Federal Republic of Germany is a measure of how grave a situation has been produced by the move.

Poland's brief but impressively telling document makes it clear that both this country and entire Europe are now facing a completely new situation in relation to what has so far determined the European reality.

We have now to do with a consistent action intended to undermine the status quo given to Europe by international decisions and agreements, among them those of Yalta and Potsdam, which were and continue to be the foundation of order on this continent.

A systematical, and by no means spontaneous but carefully planned process of building up the FRG's military potential has been going on throughout all the years of that country's existence. And throughout all those past years we have kept denouncing the dangerous manoeuvres to transform the FRG into a powerful military bastion pointed against the socialist countries.

We have kept unmasking all that was supposed to be done there, in the FRG, without too much publicity, and we did so with full awareness that the rebirth of German militarism, the build-up of the FRG's increasingly potent armament industry, the creation of huge personnel back-ups in its Army, and the development of the FRG-invented know-how in the field of new weapons systems -- must open the eyes of the European nations to the danger being reborn in that territory.

The voice of People's Poland has a special significance in questions of this kind because it was pronounced on behalf of a country and nation that had been the first victim of the Nazi aggression, suffered the most terrible losses from the Nazi invader and found itself on the verge of extinction. Poland is therefore especially entitled to raise the alarm. Moreover, the Polish nation has been long made the target for revanchist and revisionist appeals beamed from the Federal Republic.

But it is not 1939 today. Poland is neither weak, nor alone, and the words of the Polish Government's statement were pronounced from such positions.

KUCZA, PRC'S QIAN QICHEN REVIEW RELATIONS

LD151926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Ernest Kucza, Polish deputy foreign minister, has held consultations in Beijing with Qian Qichen, deputy foreign minister of China. All aspects of bilateral relations were reviewed. It was stated with satisfaction that there has been considerable development in the recent period, especially in economy and trade. Views were also exchanged on the present international situation.

Deputy Minister Kucza was received by Wu Xueqian, head of Chinese diplomacy. In his presence the Polish-Chinese consular convention was signed.

AGREEMENT ON DEBT RESCHEDULING SIGNED IN LONDON

LD132242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] An agreement has been signed in London on the rescheduling of some of the Polish debts to Western commercial banks. A preliminary agreement on this was reached during talks held in Warsaw at the end of April. The agreement signed today envisages that 95 percent of the capital installments which fall due in the years 1984-87 and amount to a total of approximately $1.6 billion will be paid off after a period of 5 years, by 1993. The banks will also grant Poland short-term credits to the value of approximately $645 million. On behalf of the Polish Government the agreement was signed by Witold Bien, deputy minister of finance.

DEPUTY PREMIER ON TRADE, COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU132014 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Interview given by Polish Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Janusz Obodowski to MTI Warsaw correspondent Ivan Scipiades: "To Strengthen Our Cooperation"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Scipiades] Has the 1980-81 social and economic crisis in Poland affected our economic relations? How did our cooperation develop since Poland began on the path leading out of the crisis?

[Obodowski] Tensions and difficulties intensified at the end of the seventies in the Polish economy and the effect of this was felt in our exports as well. We could not completely fulfill all of our contractual obligations at that time. Consequently, the mutual commodity turnover decreased by approximately 5 percent in 1981. In this situation, Hungary, like the rest of the socialist countries, aided us by the delivery of raw materials and components necessary for production and consumer goods. I am pleased to be in the position to underscore that great progress has been made in Polish-Hungarian cooperation in recent years. Commodity turnover has dynamically increased -- by 22 percent in 1982 and 18 percent last year -- and attained a value of R950 million.

Cooperation was even stimulated by Poland's difficult economic position at the beginning of the eighties: We proposed to the socialist countries participation in the utilization of Polish production capacities and the application of the licenses bought by us and a joint completion of various investment projects that had been begun in Poland. The lessening of economic dependence on capitalist countries became more marked in this period. Direct barter trade agreements and barter contracts, advantageous for both countries, helped satisfy requirements. (For instance, Poland delivered coke and coal in exchange for Hungarian bread grain under such an agreement. Calculated in terms of world market prices, the deliveries were of equal value).

[Scipiades] What can be expected this year, on the basis of the results of the first half of the year?

[Obodowski] Polish-Hungarian barter trade is increasing at a rapid rate this year as well. There are good prospects for the conclusions of supplementary agreements and deals. Together with them, barter trade turnover will exceed R1 billion for the first time in the history of the two countries. The implementation of this year's plan continues at a good pace until now, and the transport of goods has been going on without a hitch. This year we have already signed three supplementary agreements according to which Hungary will receive more copper, coke, zinc, and energy, while we will import more meat, poultry, bauxite, pharmaceuticals, shoes, and furniture fabrics. This year, the fundamental phase of harmonizing our cooperation program for the next 5-year period will end.

[Scipiades] In what areas do our countries look for new forms of cooperation? What are the most promising possibilities?

[Obodowski] In recent years, there has been important production cooperation in, for instance, the Polski Fiat-126, the production of Ikarus, in agricultural machine production, and in the chemical industry, but our joint enterprises should play a bigger role and the possibilities for this are present. Greater importance must be given in the future to synchronizing economic policy, to the enterprises' direct production cooperation, to joint investments, and harmonizing license purchases. It is very important to develop cooperation so that it facilitates a decrease in economic dependence on the capitalist countries. Cooperation in third markets is also very important. It has been stressed at the last meeting of our party and government leaders that both sides are interested in deepening lasting and long-term economic cooperation. That is why we have synchronized our long-term programs, with particular stress to the development of material and energy-saving technology and installations. Our cooperation will develop first of all in the vehicle industry, electronics, agriculture and food processing, and in mining and services. Our economic cooperation can best expand in the area of production specialization and cooperation.

[Scipiades] What role does the Polish economic reform play in our countries' economic relations?

[Obodowski] The economic reform in Poland resembles to a certain extent the Hungarian solutions. Under the auspices of the Polish-Hungarian intergovernmental committee we started consultations and exchanges of experience on modernization of economic macro-management. Particularly important is the analysis of the management system of foreign trade, partly because this enhances cooperation and partly because the economic strategy of both countries assigns a large role to foreign trade in encouraging the accelerated increase of national income.

KSS-KOR TRIAL OPENS, ADJOURNS UNTIL 18 JULY

LD131812 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The trial of four activists of an illegal organization, the Social Self-Defense Committee-Committee for Workers' Defense [KSS-KOR], Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, and Zbigniew Romaszewski, has opened at the Warsaw Military District Court in Warsaw.

Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, and Zbigniew Romaszewski have already been sentenced by the courts for carrying out activities detrimental to the political interests of People's Poland.

The accused are charged with the following: Since 1977 they have been engaged in activities to overthrow by force the constitutional order and to weaken the defense might of People's Poland.

The activities on which the accused embarked consisted of maintaining contacts with centers of political subversion in the West and, in particular, with Radio Free Europe and the Paris KULTURA, of supporting the activities of these centers through supplying them with doctored and, of course, untrue information about the social and political situation in Poland, and of making use of financial resources of alien centers, earmarked for opposition activities in Poland.

On the 1st day of the trial the court familiarized the sides with the motions relating to evidence [wnioski dowodowe], which the accused and their defense counsel had submitted at an earlier stage; subsequently, the prosecutor read the charges.

In order to be able to make its position known with regard to the motions that had been submitted, the court has ruled that the proceedings should be adjourned till 18 July.

Verdict Will Settle Accounts

LD141518 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 14 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 July -- Commenting on the trial which started in Warsaw against four KSS-KOR leaders, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"The verdict will be only a symbolic settlement of accounts for losses brought upon our Polish, working class and socialist community by KOR leaders.

"In the West, a great deal of propaganda fuss has been made around the now-beginning trial, and attempts have been made to provide the trial with a character of a confrontation against the people's power. Meanwhile, instead of expected sensational news, the court, in a serious atmosphere, will examine faults and give its verdict of the defendants for their activity aimed against our socialist state.

"In spite of beliefs of subversive Western centers and solemn assurances, justice claimed those who called themselves instigators without keeping any appearances and did not hide their obvious goals.

"Both intentions, words and acts of those who face the trial today very clearly determine their place in our community. They and their likes (would not go along the same road as we): as they wanted to turn back time and change our march -- and all this in order to reach for power." [punctuation as received]

KOR Ideology Denounced

LD132140 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] [Announcer] The trial of four activists of the illegal organization called the Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec, and Zbigniew Romaszewski has begun before the Warsaw Military District Court. They are charged with pursuing activities aimed at overthrowing the constitutional system by force and at weakening the defense might of People's Poland since 1977. The court has acquainted the sides with the motions relating to the evidence, and the prosecutor read out his charges. In order that a position may be taken with regard to the motions that have been submitted, the trial has been adjourned till 18 July.

I have invited to the studio editor Jerzy Bielecki, a TRYBUNA LUDU publicist. In your view, is it possible to talk of something which could be called KOR's ideology?

[Bielecki] In their various compilations and declarations -- and there was no end of these -- KOR proclaimed itself actually as an organization outside politics, an organization linking all people, irrespective of their world views and opinions, in the name of a certain definite goal and around its program.

I would say that it is quite easy to formulate this program: anticommunism. A process of penetration into the ranks of the class that has decisive influence in our system, the ranks of the working class -- this was the essence of KOR's activities. This is precisely how it began. It is an elite of a kind, the elite of antisocialist opposition, one that wants to have influence, a decisive influence on the actions of the class that wields decisive power, the working class.

Having recourse to very catchy and demagogic slogans, KOR thus tried to influence the mood of the public and the masses. In other words, under the cloak of this anticommunism about which, after all, no one talked openly at all [as heard]. There were no declarations which said we are for overthrowing the socialist system. What we were dealing with were various forms of, so to speak, repairing this system, and this repair was conceived in a certain way; this repair was conceived, properly speaking, as putting our economy, foreign policy, and orientation in the world and in Europe onto different tracks. All this also entailed a change in those social and political configurations attendant on the socialist system, for instance, the leading role of the party.

I remember -- and you may well recall -- all those various declarations from that period of prominent leaders of the former Solidarity who used to say that KOR was really the foundation upon which they were erecting their edifice. Well, I am very sorry, but what kind of a foundation is that? During those several months, it led to a very considerable economic breakdown; it was guided by nothing but permanent strikes, opposing the existing state of affairs.

What kind of foundation is that? What kind of edifice is that, constructed as it was on the basis of expulsions from the factory committees and of expulsions from the committees in workplaces. Finally, toward the end, in late fall, the basis was furnished by the memorable Radom events and declarations and those in Gdansk later on. What we were dealing with was talk of changing the existing social and political system in Poland.

[Announcer] Were these, in your view, the most dangerous elements in the activities of the KOR?

[Bielecki] If we take into consideration the fact that it was at KOR's inspiration that the Oliwa congress passed the so-called message to the peoples of Eastern Europe, calling for none other than a change in the existing state of affairs in those countries; if it is an organization which says that it is in nobody's way but, on the other hand, commences activities on an international scale, to a certain extent, then, I think that the greatest danger -- or the greatest threat in the KOR's activities -- must be the fact that as a result of the activities, in the program and the policies of this organization there existed a clear tendency toward changing the existing status quo in Europe, toward defining in some other way Poland's place in Europe, in the world, and among the countries of the socialist community, a tendency, therefore -- why waste words -- toward, properly speaking, tearing our country away from this community of socialist countries.

If we add to this the economic affairs; if we add to this the ill-defined program for the so-called independent republic which is not called a capitalist republic but which is certainly not a socialist republic -- all these were extraordinarily dangerous actions. One has to say that they were carried out with extraordinary cunning, skill, and with certain talent. These actions posed, in no uncertain way, a threat to the People's Republic and they had to be halted decisively.

[Announcer] Thank you very much for this talk.

PRIEST QUESTIONED FOR AIDING SOLIDARITY

NC141710 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 (AFP) -- Several thousand people gathered today outside a Gdansk courthouse where Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain at the northern port's shipyards, was being questioned on charges he had "abused the priesthood," informed sources said.

The authorities have accused Mr Jankowski, confessor to head of the outlawed Solidarity trade union Lech Walesa, of "provoking social unrest" through church sermons considered "contrary to the interests of the Polish people".

The priest is also accused of allowing Solidarity militants to sing union hymns and hang Solidarity banners in his church.

Formal charges have not yet been brought against Mr Jankowski, who has already been interrogated several times by the police, the sources said.

Between two and three thousand people gathered outside the courthouse in the Baltic sea port during Mr Jankowski's interrogation. Several of his supporters were arrested by militiamen, the sources added.

Meanwhile, the Polish press today officially announced the indictment of Father Jerzy Popieluszo, chaplain of Warsaw's steel mills and a Solidarity supporter, on charges of "abuse of the priesthood" and possession of underground opposition newsletters, arms and ammunition. He has said he is a victim of police provocation.

LAWYER, PRIEST INDICTED ON ANTISTATE CHARGES

LD141006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] PAP has announced that the Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office has referred an act of indictment against Lawyer Maciej Bednarkiewicz and Monsignor Jerzy Popieluszko to Warsaw Regional Court.

Maciej Bednarkiewicz has been accused of, among other things, granting assistance in hiding to a Citizens Militia Motorized Reserves deserter, persuading to give false evidence, and revealing information constituting state and official secrets of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Father Jerzy Popieluszko has been accused of abusing freedom of conscience and religion to the detriment of the PRP and also of storing, for the purpose of distributing, various illegal publications which, in their content, slandered and humiliated supreme organs of the state authority, and also of possessing ammunition and explosives without the required permission.

66 POLLING STATIONS OPEN FOR 2D ELECTION TRY

LD151146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] At precisely 0600 today, 66 polling stations opened in 16 voivodships. District electoral commissions in charge of the by-elections will be on duty at these polling stations all day. Let us recall that during the 17 June elections, less than 50 percent of the eligible citizens in 85 electoral districts cast their votes to the primary level people's councils. [sentence as heard] In accordance with electoral regulations, elections in such districts are null and void and must be held again. Inhabitants of the places concerned will today elect 354 councillors. This is the number of mandates left vacant, affecting 5 town cum parish and 41 parish people's councils. The voting will close at 2000. The district electoral commissions will then begin counting the votes. Candidates who have gathered the most votes in accordance with electoral regulations will be deemed elected.

PZPR WORKING TO DEVELOP SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU131430 Warsaw NOWE DROGI in Polish Jun 84 pp 29-37

[Ludwik Krasucki article: "Along the Road of Socialist Democracy"]

[Excerpts] Almost 3 years after the ninth party congress and 36 months after the necessary introduction of martial law to halt an extremely dangerous course of events, many facts continue to prove that the PZPR and the political and social forces cooperating with it are decidedly in favor of the development of socialist democracy as one of the most important lines of socialist renewal.

he ideological and political determination to implement this renewal is being proved by large number of solutions and practical measures. At the same time, we differentiate etween the forms of socialist democracy that are beneficial for the working people, for he ideas that are in conflict with the nature and logic of the constitutional order of he PPR, and the slogans that are certainly premature or even utopian in relation to the resent reality.

he party does not shrink from the difficulties of implementing democratic practices that xceed the experience to date and the previous solutions. From these positions it ontinues to defend and will defend the socialist character of people's rule and afeguard the principles of the Constitution.

fforts to promote the genuine development of socialist and no other democracy call or the struggle against the trends and theories that help to weaken or dismantle our ystem and to blunt its class meaning. These trends were exemplified by the slogan f "the self-governing republic," by the anarchic-syndicalist concepts for dismantling he socialized economy by factory self-management groups that oppose central planning nd management and that are set up under the scheme of the so-called networks, and by he demands for the "free play of forces" directed against the cohesion of the socialist tate and the role of the PZPR. To this very day we continue to see, for example, that n some university-level schools attempts are being made to abuse the principles of utonomy and self-management in favor of oppositional trouble-making for purposes that re in conflict with the good of the socialist school, schooling, and upbringing.

he oppositional political adventurers and the antisocialist and anti-Polish propaganda acking them continue to fight the processes of socialist renewal primarily by promoting efusal and boycott. Their strategy is based on simple calculations: Since the ismantling of the PPR system in line with the plan they tried to implement before ecember 1981 has been frustrated and balked, they want to prove by all means that the eforms sponsored by the party and other prosocialist forces cannot succeed. Since the uccess of democratic reforms depends directly on the size of social support and articipation, they are calling for passivity and absence. This is how those who not o long ago were most vociferous in advocating democracy have become the main obstacle o true democratic development for the good of the people. They are in fact appealing or a genuine, great opportunity to be wasted.

he tasks of promoting socialist democracy and self-government -- the party's policy is aying prime attention to these tasks -- call for struggle on many planes. One such truggle is to demolish the idolatrous myths and stereotypes about "Western" democracy s an object of yearning and as a model to imitate. There is a great deal in our ountry of an uncritical and nostalgic approach to so-called Western democracy. This pproach confuses the people, makes them helpless, and hinders them from pursuing the ctivities that are useful for them and for the country. It acts as a brake on the rocesses of socialist renewal and makes difficult the implementation of the reforms e now need.

he sum total of our measures to promote socialist democracy and self-government is a nown quantity, one that speaks for itself. Each issue of NOWE DROGI deals with these easures. Of course, in many respects we have just begun to work on socialist emocracy and in many cases practice is failing to keep abreast of legal enactments nd other opportunities. Progress is being determined to an increasing extent by a ore profound commitment of the entire party to the processes that help strengthen emocracy and self-government.

The key task is to increase the extent to which the public takes advantage of the democratic opportunities created by new regulations in the area of independent trade unions and workers self-management bodies, by the ideological and organizational principles of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, by the law on the people's councils and territorial self-government, by crucial changes in the election law, by the extensive institution of consultations, and by many other decisions made in the past few years.

The condition of socialist democracy and the progress in its functioning in factories, regions, and communities are important yardsticks of party activity and require penetrating and critical evaluations at all times. It is very important to propagate the skill of conducting a convincing and patient dialogue, raising the standards of political behavior, uprooting the inclination toward arbitrary management and decisions and the bureaucratic aversion to democratic conduct, and overcoming the liking for comfort, arrogance of power, and conservative inertia.

A true development of democracy and self-government is one of the yardsticks of our party's leading role in the state, guiding role among the people, and serving role vis-a-vis the workers class and the people.

KISZCZAK ADDRESSES MISDEMEANOR COURTS CONFERENCE

LD132215 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A national conference of members of misdemeanor courts has debated public law and order. Opening the session, Army General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, said that the activity of the courts is of great significance in the struggle against crime and social pathology, and thereby in the strengthening of legal order in the country. Approximately 50,000 citizens are active in the courts and nearly 10,000 of them are representatives of work forces. General Kiszczak then said:

[Begin Kiszczak recording] Transgressions continue to represent a serious component part of threats to public order. Each year the Citizens' Militia (MO) uncovers between 7 and 8 million transgressions. Educational measures are applied with regard to about 55 percent of the perpetrators of the transgressions; almost 40 percent are fined; and only in about 5 percent of cases is a penalty motion submitted to misdemeanor courts. In spite of the fact that it has been made incumbent on many specialized state bodies and institutions to combat transgressions, not all of them fulfill their duties in a satisfactory manner. This applies, above all, to the majority of extra-militia organs which are authorized to impose fines, especially to various kinds of services of local bodies of the state administration. Misdemeanor courts have played and still play a significant role in the implementation of the law on procedure with regard to work shirkers, although even here it seems that not all capabilities are being put to maximum use. In 1983, a total of 11,730 people were punished, only 39 percent of whom were sentenced to imprisonment. The number of penalty motions submitted to misdemeanor courts is incommensurably small in relation to the number of people who are under an obligation to take up employment according to the law on procedure with regard to work shirkers and also in relation to the expectations of society. The most appropriate form of punishment was, of course, sending those guilty to work in socialized enterprises, where strictures envisaged under legal regulations would be applied. At times, however, the courts applied with regard to this category of people a less appropriate form of punishment: unpaid, supervised work for public purposes. Although, in the conditions of the economic reform work enterprises try to avoid, on the whole, those who have been sentenced to imprisonment with the stricture of taking up employment for lower remuneration, these objections should be overcome and this punishment applied more often.

CEAUSESCU CABLES MPRP LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU120942 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] People's Great Hural Presidium

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Romanian people, and on my own behalf, I convey to you, to the Central Committee of the MPRP, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, the communists, and to the friendly Mongolian people cordial, comradely greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the people's revolution.

The Romanian people are familiar with and appreciate the efforts of the Mongolian people, led by the MPRP, in building the socialist system in their fatherland.

I express my deep belief that the traditional relations of close friendship visit you paid to Romania last year, in the interests of the Romanian and Mongolian peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace, independence, and cooperation throughout the world.

On the occasion of the friendly Mongolian people's national holiday, I wish you and all the working people of the MPR new and increasingly more important success in implementing the decisions of the 13th MPRP Congress, in developing the economy, science, and culture in your fatherland, and in your efforts to build socialism in your country, for peace, progress, and understanding among nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PREMIER DASCALESCU DEPARTS FOR EGYPT 15 JULY

AU151525 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1428 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu left for Cairo in the afternoon of July 15, where he is to pay an official visit upon the invitation of Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Upon departure the Romanian premier was seen off at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, and by other Romanian officials.

WANG JIANGONG-LED CPC GROUP VISITS 28 JUN-12 JUL

AU121859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1984 -- Over June 28-July 12, 1984 a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Wang Jiangong, alternate member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, first secretary of the Taiyuan Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, paid an experience-exchange visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The Chinese guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Committee for the People's Councils' Affairs, the party committees of the Counties of Constanta, Arges, Vilcea, Sibiu and Brasov, as well as of the Bucharest, Slatina and Craiova municipal party committees, and saw round economic and sociocultural units in the aforesaid counties and localities.

MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE CLOSING STATEMENT

AU141501 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean adopted the following public statement at its closing session:

The representatives of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean, at their conference held in Belgrade on 7, 8, and 9 July, in an atmosphere of mutual respect carried out a frank and comprehensive exchange of opinions on the development of the situation in the region and on the contribution of the progressive and peaceful forces to the efforts to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, and social progress.

The great importance of the rallying and cooperation of the progressive parties and movements of this region was again stressed on this occasion, as at earlier gatherings. Their resolute determination was reaffirmed to advance peace and security and establish new relations in the region, on the basis of independence, equality, unhindered development of all the countries, mutual trust, and good-neighborliness.

Hope and Concern

The conference expressed the undivided opinion that stable development and continuation of the process of comprehensive emancipation of all peoples and countries, the development of progressive social and economic transformations in conformity with the right of each people to choose their own road of development and the realization of their sovereign control over national wealth can only be ensured when such relations are built in the region.

The conference noted with regret that negative tendencies are gaining ground contrary to the strivings of the progressive parties and movements and peoples of these countries.

Confirming the hope that can justly be held thanks to the struggle of the peoples, and the efforts of the progressive parties and movements of this region, the conference expressed great concern because of the general deterioration of the world situation and particularly the dangerous aggravation in the Mediterranean lately.

The concern is particularly great because the existing burning conflicts, new conflicts, and hotbeds of crisis are not abating, especially in the Middle East, where the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel with the support of the United States is continuing; because of the growth of military strength and destructive weapons, especially nuclear ones, as well as because of other aspects of tension between the big powers; because of the intensified pressure by forces of imperialism and neocolonialism and other aspects of domination and hegemony, interference in internal affairs, and attempts to destabilize certain countries.

The aggressive and imperialist policy has been particularly manifested in the attempts to destroy the integrity of the Republic of Lebanon and the Republic of Cyprus, in pressures and threats against the sovereignty of Libya and Syria, in the massacre of the Palestinians in Lebanon and the attempts to liquidate the PLO, in the aggression against the people of the Western Sahara, in the installation of nuclear missiles in Sicily as part of the nuclear contest in Europe.

aware of their responsibility to their own peoples and to the world public at large, the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean have decided to oppose a further deterioration of the situation and will invest all their efforts so that reason, peace, and cooperation may prevail instead of the present fear and concern.

All-Embracing Detente

Particularly concerned because of an absence of dialogue and a shortage of true negotiations in which a way out of the present very grave international situation would be sought, the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean appeal to all the countries, and above all the big powers, to do everything in their power to implement their obligations toward international peace and security, to take practical measures without delay to prevent nuclear war and to foster disarmament, and to turn to the building of a detente that will embrace all the fields of international realations and all regions of the world.

They call on the nuclear powers to end testing, production, and installation of nuclear arms and launching systems as a first step toward considerable reduction of their nuclear arsenals, in striving for a general and complete disarmament. They also welcome and support the efforts to set up a zone of peace and cooperation without nuclear weapons, in the Balkans.

The conference confirmed again the adherence of the progressive parties and movements to the idea of transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation, and expressed a strong will for cooperation among them for the purpose of implementing this aim. It was pointed out that in order to implement this aim and to eliminate the existing tensions and dangers of wide-scale conflicts, it is necessary to reaffirm the following principles and conditions.

Respect for the principles of the UN Charter and active peaceful coexistence -- the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs.

Cessation of the arms race, a ban on the accumulation and transfer of nuclear weapons, the abolition of foreign military bases and facilities, and the withdrawal of non-Mediterranean fleets;

An affirmation of the role of the Mediterranean countries as the basic factors deciding on mutual relations and situation in the region through enhancing mutual cooperation and promoting joint interests.

The progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean point out the great significance of the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, non-bloc, and influential factor in international relations and in solving the problems facing the Mediterranean countries; they welcome the initiative for holding a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement in Malta, as well as their other initiatives in favor of promoting comprehensive cooperation among the countries of the region.

Ties With Europe

Proceeding from the indivisibility of peace and security in the Mediterranean and in Europe, they point out the importance of continuing the process of the CSCE and of a further strengthening of the Mediterranean component of European security and cooperation, and they advocate that a more active participation of the non-European countries of the Mediterranean be made possible in the CSCE process.

They advocate that as part of the Conference on Confidence and Security Building and Disarmament in Europe held in Stockholm, the naval component of European security should be worked out, and that Mediterranean security be a part of it.

Examining the present situation in the Mediterranean region, the progressive parties and movements believe that priority should be given to efforts to extinguish the hotbeds of crises and to stop war conflicts in a peaceful way, proceeding from the inalienable right of each people to self-determination and independence, and the right to decide independently on its fate. In this connection it was pointed out:

A just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved through an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territories;

respect for the legitimate aspiration of the Arab people of the Palestine under the PLO leadership, its legal and only representative, in implementing its legitimate and inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination and return to their homeland, and the establishment of its own independent national state on Palestinian soil;

rejection of all imperialist plans aiming to liquidate the Palestinian problem and the right of the Palestinian people. In this context the conference called on the international community to hold an international peace conference for the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the PLO, as a means contributing to the realization of the legitimate and universally recognized Palestinian and Arab rights.

The conference also denounced the terrorist acts of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories, the confiscation of land, and the establishment of settlements, and it issued an appeal that these should be urgently removed.

It extended support to the national resistance of Lebanon in its struggle for the liberation of south Lebanon and the al-Biqa' region occupied by the Israeli Army, so as to force it to withdraw at once and without preconditions from all the occupied territories in conformity with Security Council Resolutions No 425, 508, and 509.

It is necessary to support the struggle of the patriotic and progressive forces of Lebanon in order to protect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and unity of the country, confirm its Arab identity, and thus establish a democratic regime based on an elimination of political confessionalism, and on respect for equality and justice.

Support for the Indivisibility of Cyprus

Support was expressed for the struggle of the Arab people of Syria against the imperialist and Zionist plans in the Arab homeland, and the American and Israeli threats directed against it were denounced.

The aggressive policy and provocations by the United States against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah because of its progressive positions of support to the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence were denounced.

Support was expressed for the efforts to solve the problem of Cyprus on the basis of preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. In order to achieve this, it was pointed out that it is necessary that the UN resolution on the elimination of the attempts to divide the island and on the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops be implemented.

Full support was given to Security Council Resolutions No 541 and 550 that condemn the proclamation of the so-called separate Turkish Cypriot State and the exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the illegal "state" and stress the demand for renouncing all secessionist acts and mandates and a request that the secretary general do everything possible to apply these resolutions and to ensure global solutions on the basis of the UN principles and resolutions.

Efforts were supported, aimed at removing foreign bases and all foreign military presence and at preventing the establishment of new bases, as well as the Cyprus Government's proposal for a complete demilitarization.

Full support was expressed for convening an international conference within the UN framework for solving the Cyprus problem.

Full support was given to the efforts to peacefully solve the problem of Western Sahara on the basis of the UN Resolution and the peace plan of the 19th OAU summit meeting in order to realize the right of the Saharan people, led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro, [Polisaro Front] to independence and to ensure peace in this region. To this end, the Moroccan Government and the Polisario Front are asked to immediately begin direct negotiations so as to achieve the process of a peaceful solution worked out by foreign organizations.

The conference advocated that the Iraqi-Iranian war should end as soon as possible and expressed support for efforts for a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Interdependence of Development

The conference devoted great attention to problems of economic development and cooperation, within the context of the world economic crisis and its negative effects on the countries of the region. The inadmissibility of the efforts to pass the consequences of the crisis on to the developing countries and on the working strata was stressed.

The role of the progressive parties and movements in strengthening the awareness of an interdependence of development and of the need to reduce the gap between the developed countries and developing ones was assessed as important. This calls for long-term involvement in the struggle for a new international economic system and resolute support for a constitution of global talks within the UN frameworks.

At the same time the need was stressed to encourage the taking of urgent measures for solving all those key problems of current international economic relations that mostly make the position of the developing countries difficult, such as the problems of food, energy, raw materials, trade and finance (debts), and the transfer of technology.

The progressive parties and movements believe that it is necessary, while relying on the advantages resulting from a complementariness of development and convergence of interests, to give new impetuses for expanding and strengthening cooperation among the Mediterranean countries, and they comprehensively support the pertinent initiatives on a bilateral and multilateral plane.

It was pointed to the special importance of the cultures and cultural identities of the Mediterranean coastal peoples, whose preservation and enrichment represent a vital precondition for their development. The need was stressed to encourage a comprehensive circulation of information, ideas, cultural values, a circulation necessary to enrich these cultures, and to ensure a greater mutual respect for the cultures of the peoples of southern Europe and of the culture of the Arab world, in the service of the struggle against racism and xenophobia.

The conference confirmed the determination of the Mediterranean progressive parties and movements to continue and to strengthen their mutual relations and cooperation. They confirmed the authentic and independent character of the Mediterranean gathering and the importance of cooperation on the principles of equality, voluntariness, a free exchange of views, a respect for diversity, openness, and the breadth of gathering, as well as the principle of consensus.

Indispensability of Strengthening Solidarity

The Mediterranean progressive parties and movements are convinced of the necessity of strengthening mutual solidarity and contributing to it concretely, and they believe that in the coming period they should unite and direct their efforts particularly toward:

activities for further affirming the Mediterranean as a zone of peace, security, and cooperation;

actions of solidarity with the liberation movements and with the struggle of peoples to preserve their freedom and independence, for democracy and social progress;

actions for disarmament, against the installation of the nuclear missile arms in the Mediterranean (like in Comiso), for freeing the Mediterranean from every form of foreign interference (fleets, bases, and so forth), and in favor of a denuclearization of the Balkans;

initiatives aimed at developing comprehensive cooperation, particularly economic, and for a broader mutual acquaintance by means of intensifying cooperation in the fields of culture, information, sports, and so forth;

support for promoting diverse forms of cooperation among the progressive and democratic youth organizations and for holding a Mediterranean youth festival;

support for the initiatives for promoting cooperation between the trade union organizations, women, as well as social, professional, and humanitarian organizations;

support for the struggle to achieve the respect of the social and cultural rights of foreign workers, their dignity, against racism and xenophobia, for their right to vocational training;

support for the projects for protecting the human environment and for protecting the sea;

support for the initiatives for the struggle against the trade with drugs in the Mediterranean basin.

In the spirit of readiness to continue their mutual dialogue on promoting mutual cooperation, the progressive parties and movements have agreed to hold their next conference in 1986.

The progressive parties and movements, aware of the seriousness of the current situation, turn to all democratic and peace-loving forces, to all peoples, parliaments, and governments of the Mediterranean countries, to the broadest international public, to make their contribution to reduce tension, to calm down the situation, and to support the efforts that will make the Mediterranean a region of peace, security and cooperation, social progress, and development of all peoples and countries on its coasts.

SUKRIJA SENDS GREETINGS TO MPRP'S TSEDENBAL

AU142001 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of national day of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee, expressing cordial greetings and best wishes for the comprehensive progress and further successes in socialist building of the MPR. Among other things, the telegram expresses satisfaction over a successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MPRP and between the two socialist countries.

OPENING OF ALBANIA PART OF INEVITABLE PROCESS

AU141903 Zagreb VJESNIK SEDAM DANA in Serbo-Croatian No 323 6 Jul 84 p 3

[Marjan Sedmak commentary: "The Albanian 'Opening'"]

[Text] In connection with Albania, there has recently again been talk about an "opening" -- as already on several occasions in the past 15 or 20 years. Albania is one of the rare countries of the world that is still trying to defend its identity -- social, political, etc. -- by an extremely old-fashioned policy of isolation. Such a policy is bound to come in constant contradiction to that increasingly broader process of integration in the world, which is said to be an objective law, and this means that Albania, too, cannot avoid it.

Thus, in the last 2-3 years, Tirana has tried to expand its international contacts in several directions. The talks on establishing diplomatic relations between Albania and Spain are approaching a successful conclusion, and since 1981 talks have been held between Tirana and Bonn (which Tirana only a few years ago treated in the same way as Washington). For the time being, there are no important changes in the relations between Albania and the United States, which is the backbone of world imperialism, and between Albania and the USSR, which is the backbone of world hegemonism, but relations with China are being partially settled, so that Albania is again receiving industrial equipment needed for the operation of the jointly built industrial projects. In spite of the unsolved problem of minorities on both sides of the border, the first signs of mutual "interest" in relations between Albania and Greece have appeared, and Tirana has eagerly accepted the Italian readiness for an expansion of cooperation, primarily in the economic field, and thus Italy, along with Yugoslavia, is at this moment the most important Albanian foreign trade a partner. Briefly: Despite the predictions that the settling of accounts between Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu would mean a new period of Albanian isolation, the Tirana government had relatively quickly realized that isolation over a longer period is impossible.

The talks that began in Belgrade at the beginning of last week, which should result in the signing by the delegations of Albania and Yugoslavia of the first program of cooperation in the fields of science, education, and culture, could also be classified among all this. These talks, which in the relations with most other countries are quite a routine affair, cannot be simple: not only because of the nationalist burden, which cannot be avoided as yet, but also because of the "technical" fact that each of the two capitals proposed its own text of an agreement.

Because of the closed nature of the political system it is difficult, naturally, to guess what the Albanian emphases are in these talks and to what extent they are burdened by a nationalist urgency, which had also characterized the events in Kosovo. As far as the Yugoslav side is concerned, things should be clear: These talks, too, are a part of a long-term foreign political strategy that sees in a strengthening of most diverse forms of cooperation a framework within which it is easier to reach an agreement even in those cases when the most disputed and contradictory problems are involved. For this reason Yugoslavia is interested now, as always, that Albania should join that circle of countries of the Balkans and the Mediterranean which by strengthening their mutual relations also strengthen the stability of this area.

As has already been said, we can only guess the Albanian interest in the talks that have begun in Belgrade. It appears that what is primarily behind these talks is the realization that the weakening of relations with Yugoslavia following the events in Kosovo has also weakened those relations and links between the Albanians in Albania and the Albanians in Kosovo in which Tirana has always been very interested. This interest is very legitimate and cannot be denied, but only under the condition that Albania, too, should slowly reconcile itself with a certain new way of living that is no longer like in the world of the 19th century. The first change is in the fact that international relations no longer allow such a solution of the nationality situation, and of problems linked with it, in which the main role is played by two mutually opposed irredentisms, which the only way of rounding off the national territory is seen in moving the border line. Such a method is quite out of place in the second half of the 20th century, and this in two ways: first, because in Europe today we cannot imagine a forceable change of state borders (except in a world war), and second, because the integrating processes are increasingly and primarily linking the neighboring countries and because of this a border is becoming increasingly less an obstacle for the people living along it.

For the time being, regrettably, there is no indication that Tirana has given up the political method of trying to create an internal firmness and mobilization for the policy of the current leadership in such a way that it constantly raises the questions of some unsettled relations under which the Albanian people in Kosovo apparently live. However, nonetheless, it is precisely this that prompts the Yugoslav side to support even more every initiative aimed at an opening toward the neighbors and at linking with them -- in the hope that all neighbors would grasp that the prospect for solving such problems is in cooperation, and not in a conflict of irredentisms.

FEC'S PEKIC ON LEADERS' 'DEMAGOGIC SLOGANS'

AU151809 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 84 p 5

[Dragos Ivanovic, Ruza Cirkovic report on debate at SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Session on 11 July]

[Excerpts] It is interesting that the delegates were more critical of the present economic situation and the policy of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] when taking part in the debate on the "May Analysis" than they were in the proposed final document. Therefore, the adoption of the document was postponed so that a working group could examine all the suggestions made by the 14 participants during the debate.

Dusan Pekic said that the FEC analysis gives neither the causes of the situation nor solutions for enhanced production. Because of such weaknesses in the analysis, the assembly cannot perform its function.

Pekic also tried to answer the question of why our self-managing system fails to give expected results. According to him, it is due firstly to various people confusing workers with demogagic slogans instead of insisting upon rewards according to work, and secondly to the fact that poor work of leaders in the economy and administration is being tolerated. Measures have been taken too late, but no one has left his position as a consequence. Uneconomical operations and squandering continue.

Pekic told an anecdote from a sociopolitical community. A responsible official at the community said as follows: The program formulated by the neighboring sociopolitical community is stupid. However, we have to support it, because they also support our stupidites. Having stated this criticism, Pekic then resolutely advocated the stand that nobody should remain in a position unless he confirms his competence by his work.

Zarija Martinovic supported Pekic, criticizing the very widespread idleness. We have amnestied people from both work and responsibility, he says. In order to improve the situation we would have to admit that we made a great mistake in 1964 when we abandoned the plan. There is no way out of the crisis without a unified plan for then entire country. However, Martinovic explicitly stressed that he is not for a centralist, but a self-managing plan.

VLASKALIC ON REALIZATION OF COMMON INTERESTS

AU131846 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 84 p 5

[Ljiljana Zorkic report]

[Excerpts] The first final document -- the report on stands and proposals on the occasion of the analysis on the realization of common interests in Yugoslavia through the Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the SFRY Presidency -- is expected to be adopted at the already convened session of the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social Order.

A classification into those who are impatient and those who are overly patient would be superfluous, it was stated at the last session of the Federal Social Council. However, the public has access to results of work of only one working group. What happened to the others, we asked Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the council.

"The remaining four working groups, which are dealing with the analysis of self-managing decisionmaking in basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, and self-managing interest communities; as well as with the analysis of the effect of the subjective factor -- the legal system; cadre policy; and the election system -- are working in full swing, and therefore their reports will be on the agenda in the fall when a wider debate is expected at the respective bodies and organs on the occasion of the Federal Social Council's proposal for the completion of the system in the part pertaining to the functioning of the federation. Saying this, I would like to point out," Vlaskalic adds, "that we in the council tried to oppose tendencies to reduce this issue to the relations among republics and provinces within the federation. In our attitudes toward the relations in the federation and the life in it, we must not be more restrictive than the attitudes, opinions, desires, and needs of its citizens, all peoples and nationalities are. We must not do less than what the Constitution demands and what the Constitution provides," Vlaskalic stresses.

We have left behind the time of the sharp confrontation between the so-called constitutionalists and those who would like to take advantage of an objective need for completing and changing the political system and turning everything upside-down.

Thanks to, among other things, the discussions in the LC, the work atmosphere has been considerably improved and prepared for constructive criticism and suggestions. What other prerequisites, in your opinion, are needed for more intensive work on the questions of political system, we asked our interlocutor.

"One should defend to the end the ideopolitical stand that we cannot seek a way out of the present situation, when the influence of polycentric statism on the functioning of political system prevails, in the strengthening of centralist statism. Both statist alternatives in our country are alive and tough, and have taken root even in the LC itself, especially in the field of concrete questions, those through which real life takes place. We cannot successfully oppose such tendencies by an abstract, that is formularizing, condemnation of all statisms. We should deprive statism of real strength. We can do that, after a critical analysis, by removing first unconstitutional situations and phenomena and primarily by finding new formulas for the activity of the LC and subjective forces in the whole system.

"I will mention four prerequisites for the freeing of social development from statism through which at the same time the stabilization program will be implemented and obstacles removed to the political system of socialist self-management in practice.

"First, work organizations should become commodity producers. Then, a unified Yugoslav market should exist unconditionally. Without it, economic activity, closed in divided regional markets, becomes a sociopolitical and not economic category. How can one, in such conditions, enable basic organizations of associated labor to be competitive in approaching the international market?

"The long-term strategy of the development of the economy and of social activities is also an inavoidable integrative factor. Finally, changes should also be finalized in the system of financing and stimulating the development of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo. This means that these development stimuli should be reoriented from the narrow statist tracks toward the associated labor, so it could decide more about expanded reproduction and the association of the developed with the undeveloped."

At the end of the first phase of work in the Federal Social Council, at the beginning of the fall, will a proposal be submitted to the Constitutional Commission on an amendment of the Constitution dealing with a more effective implementation of common interests in the federation?

We cannot propose any piecemeal amendments to the Constitution. When we complete our task, it is to be expected that the Federal Social Council will make a proposal for possible amendments to the Constitution that will be submitted as a document to the Constitutional Commission for regular handling. Otherwise, all changes in the system that the council may propose will ultimately aim at developing socialist self-management, and this means a resolution of the conflict between self-management and statism to the benefit of associated labor, Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic told us in conclusion.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, PRESIDIUM DISCUSS INVESTMENT

LD132131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1602 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The joint session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium discussed the realization of the investment policy in the economy in the past 3 years. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Sinan Hasani, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, took part in the session.

The introductory report was submitted by Avdi Bakali, member of the provincial committee presidium. It was noted that the set goals of the investment policy of the current medium-term development plan were not being implemented. The reasons for this are the insufficient accumulation of the economy, as well as a shortage of resources, slow progress in construction and great delays in completing major projects, alterations of projects, and the total lack of organization of all the participants in realizing investments.

The presidency and the presidium are reported to have noted that in line with the demands of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the 13th LCY Central Committee session, strong ideopolitical activity should be set in motion in all organizations of associated labor, in all municipalities, and at the provincial level, an activity by which the present unfavorable situation in the sphere of investments would be overcome more speedily.

It was decided that one of the sessions of the provincial LC committee should be devoted to the issue of implementing investment policy in Kosovo.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT -- Kuwait, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The repayment of the capital of the Yugoslav debt to Kuwait which falls due this year will be postponed under favorable conditions for our country. This was agreed on by the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti delegations at their final talks in Kuwait today. The technical side of this business will be regulated by an intrabanking arrangement which will soon be signed between the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the re evant Kuwaiti financial agency. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 13 Jul 84 LD]

BULGARIAN BORDER TRADE -- Nis, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The small-scale border traffic between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will this year be almost double the amount recorded in 1983, and reach 14 million dollars. Food products and chemical, textile and metal industry products make up the bulk of the exchange. The engineering works of Nis (MIN), Republic of Serbia, will deliver part of the equipment for a nuclear power plant to be built in Bulgaria. The building materials plant of Nis will deliver two million roof tiles on the Bulgarian market and the brewery of Nis, one million bottles of beer. The planned value of the overall goods and services trade between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for this year is to reach 300 million dollars. In the first four months of this year, the value of trade amounted to about 64 million dollars. Raw materials and production materials (account for about 65 percent of the overall trade), machinery and industrial equipment make up the bulk of the trade between the two countries, which, having internal economic difficulties, have turned to barter trade. In Yugoslavia's overall trade with the world, Bulgaria accounts for only one percentage point. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 15 Jul 84 LD]

SERBIAN DEFENSE CHIEF DIES -- Belgrade, 14 July (TANYUG) -- Colonel General Rajko Tanaskovic, commander of Serbia's territorial defense, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee and member of the Council of the Federation, died unexpectedly in Pula today at the age of 67. Col Gen Tanaskovic was a doctor of military sciences and a professor on the faculty of national defense in Belgrade. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 14 Jul 84 LD]